













## THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

## SECRETARY GRESHAM ON CITIZENSHIP.

The refusal of Secretary Gresham to inter-  
fere in behalf of one Bowler, who has  
been sentenced to five years' imprison-  
ment and a fine of \$5,000 for complicity in  
the recent uprising in Hawaii, seems to  
be simply justified by the facts. This is  
simply another case of an expatriated  
American citizen getting into trouble in  
the country of his adoption and then ap-  
pealing to the United States to help him  
out. Secretary Gresham shows that Mr.  
Bowler took the oath of allegiance to the  
Hawaiian government on March 18, 1893,  
by which oath he pledged himself "to  
support the constitution and laws of the  
Hawaiian islands and bear true allegiance  
to the King." There was no express re-  
nunciation of his allegiance to this gov-  
ernment, but the laws of Hawaii provide  
that the foreigner taking the oath of al-  
legiance to the Hawaiian government shall  
be considered fully naturalized, and, in-  
deed, for all purposes a native of the island,  
subject only to the laws and entitled to the  
protection, and no longer amenable  
to his native sovereign while residing in  
this kingdom, nor entitled to resort to his  
native country for protection or inter-  
vention." Thus, it will be seen, that Mr.  
Bowler took full advantage of the  
Hawaiian naturalization laws which are  
the most liberal in the world. The  
Hawaiian Supreme Court has held that  
the taking of the oath of allegiance oper-  
ates "to naturalize the alien and admit  
him to full citizenship." Mr. Bowler has  
never been in the United States since he  
took the oath of allegiance to Hawaii in  
1893.

This Government has always insisted  
upon the right of expatriation, never hav-  
ing held to the doctrine of perpetual al-  
legiance. The war of 1812 was fought  
with England largely in defense of that right.  
Our record upon this subject is clear and  
consistent. We have maintained it in  
behalf of our foreign-born citizens as  
against their native governments, and we  
have on occasion gone pretty far in doing  
so. And now we are simply recognizing  
the same principle when it operates  
against a man who was once a citizen of  
this country. Mr. Bowler has claimed  
and exercised all the privileges and rights  
of a citizen of Hawaii, even the right  
of taking up arms against the government.  
As Mr. Gresham says:

He manifested his intention of abandon-  
ing his American citizenship by taking  
the oath to support the constitution and  
laws of Hawaii and bear true allegiance  
to the King, and so far as known, he  
manifested no contrary intention before  
his arrest. That oath is inconsistent with  
his allegiance to the United States. By  
taking it he obligated himself to support  
the government of his adoption, even to  
the extent of fighting its battles in the  
event of war between it and the country  
of his origin. He could not bear true al-  
legiance to both governments at the same  
time.

This doctrine is not only sound, but its  
enunciation ought to have a good effect  
upon Americans domiciled abroad. If  
they refrain from their American citizenship,  
they owe to their country not to inter-  
fere in the affairs of the people with  
whom they are making their temporary  
home. If, on the other hand, they have  
renounced their citizenship, they can not  
understand too soon that this Govern-  
ment will not protect them against pun-  
ishment for offenses committed against  
the sovereignty which has the right to  
claim their allegiance.

## THE SHODDY QUESTION.

The high tariff people would do well to  
be a little careful about the way in  
which they deal with the shoddy ques-  
tion. For years they have been protect-  
ing the American shoddy makers, and  
doing it in two ways. There has been a  
heavy duty on the importations of this  
worthless stuff—the duty was 30 cents a  
pound under the McKinley tariff—and also  
a heavy duty upon wool, and both  
these influences have had a most stimu-  
lating influence upon the domestic man-  
ufacture of shoddy. The use of wool sub-  
stitutes was so common that it came to  
be recognized that American wools  
were vastly inferior to foreign wools,  
and this was due to the fact that the  
manufacturer could not get the wool  
necessary to make fine goods. He was,  
therefore, driven to the use of shoddy  
and other substitutes for wool. The re-  
sult was that the American shoddy makers  
did a roaring business. It is, therefore, not  
surprising that the shoddy men are much  
enamored of the tariff which made a mar-  
ket for their wares. In 1888 they issued  
a circular urging the election of the high-  
tariff candidates. This circular was sig-  
ned by seventeen rag and shoddy  
dealers, and is as follows:

Dear Sir:—You are no doubt aware of the  
fact that the McKinley tariff bill, which  
has been passed by the Democratic major-  
ity of the House of Representatives, has  
been the ruin of the wool, shoddy and  
every description, and all grades of  
shoddy. It also abolishes the weight duty  
on woolen goods. This bill, therefore, as  
far as it affects the industry in which  
we are engaged, is a free trade measure,  
and as such we are decidedly opposed to  
it. No manufacturer of shoddy in this  
country could under these circumstances,  
compete with the English or German man-  
ufacturers, and therefore, their business  
would be entirely ruined, and all the  
shoddy used in this country would be im-  
ported from Europe. Our customers thus  
ruined, what would become of our busi-  
ness? It, also, would be ruined, and we  
and those dependent upon us would suffer.  
There is only one way to avoid this loss  
to ourselves, and that is by the election of  
the candidate of the free trade party, Grover  
Cleveland. We have determined  
in the coming election to support the can-  
didate of the protection party, Harrison  
and Morton. Their election we consider  
to be indispensable to the maintenance of  
our business.

The gentlemen were quite right. The  
election went as they thought it should go.

The McKinley law followed in which they  
received a protection of 30 cents a pound.  
The old duty having been 10 cents, while  
the duty on old woolen rags, the raw ma-  
terial of the shoddy maker was left un-  
changed at 10 cents a pound. In addition  
to this the duty on wool was largely in-  
creased, this tending to stimu-  
late the use of the highly protected  
shoddy. Even before the McKinley law  
was driven out of wool substitutes and  
adulterants were used to such a shameful  
extent, that in 1880, there were used in the  
manufacture of American wools 118  
parts of pure wool on the scoured basis to  
108 parts of adulterants.

Such are some of the facts about the  
shoddy business. Any one who is inter-  
ested in the subject can easily verify them  
for himself. The present tariff law has  
many objectionable features, and our  
friends need not lack for employment if  
they will confine their criticisms to these  
features. But the less they have to say  
about the shoddy business the better it  
will be for them. Their record upon that  
subject is not invulnerable.

## THE FESTIVAL SUCCESS.

The May Music Festival, which closed  
last night, was the most successful in the  
history of these entertainments. It had  
a greater array of famous and  
thoroughly capable artists, more diversi-  
fied and representative programs, and  
larger attendance and receipts than any  
that had preceded it, and it had done very  
much to establish the festival as a per-  
manent annual institution. There are  
many respects in which, after the event,  
one can see that improvement was possi-  
ble. But to-day is not the time to dwell  
on those things. The proper mood to-day  
is one of enthusiasm and pride. The im-  
portant fact is that financially and ar-  
tistically the festival was a great success.

The directors are to be congratulated  
upon the results of their efforts. Several  
of them have, at the sacrifice of their per-  
sonal interests, worked unceasingly for  
the success of the enterprise, and all have  
worked in harmony. They have done this  
confident that the people of Indianapolis  
would give a generous support to any en-  
tertainment that behind them were  
a hundred or more public spirited men  
who were willing to incur a financial li-  
ability from year to year that the festival  
might be maintained as an institution  
that reflects credit upon the city and  
State. With the experience of past years  
to guide them, with no debts hanging over  
them, and with a balance in the treasury,  
there is reason to expect higher and better  
things for future festivals. Two things  
are greatly to be desired. One is the es-  
tablishment of a permanent orchestra in  
Indianapolis, which just now is probably  
impracticable, and the other is the reor-  
ganization of the Festival Association on  
a permanent basis, so that it will not be  
necessary to solicit subscriptions to the  
guarantee fund from year to year.

Can it be that the nitro-glycerine sen-  
sation was an advertising dodge on the  
part of Reed's friends? Perish the thought!

The announcement is made that the  
board of directors of the Free Kindergarten  
building has decided to abandon the  
private kindergarten, which has been  
conducted during this year at Pennys-  
vania and St. Joseph streets, in con-  
nection with the Normal School. The Normal  
School will be transferred to the new  
building at Margaret street, opposite the  
City Hospital. This decision was reached  
at a called meeting of the board at which  
a bare quorum was present, and it was  
adopted by a vote of six directors. The  
full number of directors is eleven. This  
decision is a question of such impor-  
tance that it should be decided only at a  
meeting of the board, and by the vote of  
a majority of the whole number. There  
is an advisory committee consisting of  
ten men prominent in business and  
social life of the city. The advice of  
this committee, we understand,  
was sought by the board in deciding  
on this reactionary step. We sug-  
gest that the question ought to be  
opened and reconsidered at the full meet-  
ing of the board. After the effort made to  
establish the Normal School in its pres-  
ent quarters, the expense incurred in fit-  
ting up the school, and the excellent start  
made this year with the private kindergar-  
ten, it will seem a great pity if the  
whole thing is to be abandoned. Doubt-  
less the private kindergarten would show  
still better results next year. And there  
is no question that the present location is  
in every respect better for the Normal  
School than the remote and inaccessible  
location at Margaret street. We suggest  
that the question ought to be  
opened and reconsidered at the full meet-  
ing of the board.

The Prussian Diet evidently desires a  
taste of bimballism.

For ourselves, we do not believe Gen.  
Wallace ever expected to be taken seri-  
ously when he suggested the removal of  
the statue of Governor Morton from its  
pedestal. He was only making a joke.  
The State House to Broad Ripple would be  
as practicable as the removal of the statue  
of the great war Governor from its po-  
sition in front of the monument to Indiana  
valor and patriotism.

General Campos wants to settle the  
Cuban rebellion by reforming it. He pro-  
ceeds on the theory that men appeased  
are better than men dead.

The improvement in the times did not  
begin till after the expiration of the Dem-  
ocratic Congress, in March, 1888, more  
than two years after the repeal of the  
Sherman act, and even yet is hardly per-  
manent.

The Sherman law was repealed Novem-  
ber 1, 1888. The Democratic Congress ex-  
pired March 4, 1889. Between those two  
dates were sixteen months, and in their  
passage "more than two years" elapsed!

It is the Governor of South Carolina  
who is doing the talking, and the Governor  
of North Carolina, either.

The Sultan has received his department  
prescription from the powers, which is to  
be taken in large doses.

Although no great armies are in the  
field in Cuba, the war there is not lack-  
ing in spirit. Reports of engagements are  
so meager, and indicate so clearly the im-  
plication of one side or the other, that it  
is difficult to form an idea of the true  
trend of affairs. But, plainly enough, the  
Spanish soldiers are not enjoying the suc-  
cesses of triumph which was expected in  
an engagement reported to-day. The re-  
bels were surprised and taken at a dis-  
advantage, but they inflicted consider-  
able injury upon their adversaries in spite  
of this, and, as usual, succeeded in re-  
treating.

The gentlemen were quite right. The  
election went as they thought it should go.

successful in smothering the rebellion,  
nothing more than a return to the inter-  
mittent peace of the past thirty years  
could be expected. It would be well if  
Spain would recognize the rights for  
which the less radical Cubans contend.  
These include home rule and the expendi-  
ture of taxes collected from Cubans for  
Cuban purposes, instead of for the pay-  
ment of Spanish war and naval expenses.  
Answering for all participants in the pre-  
sent rebellion would, of course, be insisted  
upon. So long as a rebel is left in Cuba,  
Spain's position is insecure. If it were  
possible to obliterate the insurgents, the  
government at Madrid might hope to re-  
store tranquility, but while these Cubans  
who are fighting for liberty may not be de-  
feated repeatedly, they can not be mollified  
or pacified. Justice is with their  
cause, and the persistence with which  
they have upheld it is admirable, and ap-  
peals for sympathy.

Great Britain has her Nicaraguan in-  
demnities and the wounded feelings of  
Cenau Hatch are soothed.

Wall street is speculating on Supreme  
Court information. It is about time for  
the country to ascertain where the street  
gets its news.

The Sherman law was doubtless an un-  
wise one, and events demonstrated the  
necessity of its repeal, as even its author  
admitted, but the attempt to hold it re-  
sponsible for the panic of 1893 is an after-  
thought.—The Journal.

"Afterthought" is good in view of the  
fact that before the panic broke out  
the people predicted that the Sherman  
law would cause one, and that all through the panic that  
law was held to be the principal cause of  
it, or at least one of the principal causes.

Can it be possible that ex-Minister  
Turner favors the restoration of the  
Hawaiian monarchy after all the fuss he  
made in this country? Well, this is news!

The encore fiend has been much in evi-  
dence this week. The vocal numbers on  
the festival program have roused him to  
extraordinary manifestations. At the first  
matinee he succeeded in doubling the pro-  
gram. Again yesterday there were the  
same calls for repetitions, and they have  
been met. The festival is a thing to be  
praised and approved, but another to  
insist on a second plateful every time the  
palate is tickled. It would be well if it  
were distinctly understood that such a  
demand is not to be permitted. This  
season the programs have been long as  
offered originally, and their extension to  
satisfy the cravings of the musically  
hungry and thirsty has been unwarranted.

The course of the whisky trust is  
marked by crooked tracks.

Hill has written no silver letter. At  
this early day in the campaign Mr. Hill  
is not ready to jump.

The Sultan has heard the note of the  
powers touching reform in the adminis-  
tration of affairs in Armenia, and is not  
unfavorable to their acceptance. The  
changes demanded are intended to secure  
the practical equality of the Christians  
of Armenia with the Mussulmans in the  
local administration. Whether they are  
able to accomplish this result will  
probably depend largely on the sincerity  
with which they are carried out by the  
Turks. They are regarded as inadequate  
by many persons interested in Armenian  
affairs. But if the Sultan can be in-  
fluenced in instituting the proposed  
reforms, the conditions which have ob-  
tained for so many years in Armenia,  
would surely be improved. If he is given  
to understand that the powers are in ear-  
nest in their demand, and that the whole  
world is interested in the matter, he is  
likely to resist immediate interference and  
dispatch that he had not been "offended"  
by the insistence of the Austrian ambas-  
sador that he acquiesce in a humorous  
He is fortunate if he gets off so easily,  
and he probably realizes it.

The gold reserve has nearly reached the  
\$100,000 mark, which is popularly sup-  
posed to be the panic dead-line.

The regents were really appointed to  
complete the monument, not recon-  
sider it. If they succeed in doing what  
remains to be done as well as the old  
commission succeeded with its work, the  
State will rise and call them blessed.

Year by year there is growth in the  
community's love for and appreciation of  
good music. The annual festival is now  
an assured fact. By and by we hope the  
city will be able to have its own orchestra;  
and that the craving for music will  
demand and support it annual season  
opera. In European cities of the size of  
Indianapolis, a season of opera is as much  
expected as a season of the drama.

The country may wake up some morn-  
ing and find that Tom Reed's diamonds  
have been stolen.

The Republican program in Ohio, as  
outlined by the Franklin county Repub-  
licans at Columbus, is George K. Nash  
for Governor, McKinley for President and  
Foraker for Senator. The last named  
candidate should insist on the provision  
that if McKinley fails to secure the presi-  
dential nomination he is not to fall back  
on the next best thing.

Why should the Government go  
into the business of booming silver?  
There are, to be sure, many precedents  
for such action, but the Government  
has no business to be in the silver busi-  
ness. It is not the business of the Gov-  
ernment to take kindly to the law giving a  
bounty to the Louisiana sugar men. It  
has given many signs of being disgusted  
with the extravagant protection which  
various luxury industries have enjoyed.  
There is a general feeling of uneasiness  
regarding the Government's policy in  
regard to silver, and it is tyrannous to  
tax one man for the benefit of another.  
Whether the business is silver  
mining, steel making or sugar growing,  
it should be self-supporting. The case of  
the silver men is as good as no better  
than the case of the Louisiana planters  
or the cases of the other pro-  
tected industries. In one sense, it is not  
so good as the other cases, for the pro-  
posed protection of the silver men is  
the case of the National Bank of Colo-  
rado. Free silver would mean  
a general advance in nominal prices.  
There is no doubt about that. But it  
would also mean cheap money. The sil-  
ver men would get a "dollar" for every  
fifty cents worth of silver they took to  
the mint, but the dollar would ultimately  
sink to its bullion value. So finally there  
would be no protection even for the silver  
men. When the final result was reached,  
they would find that it took two dollars  
to do the work which one dollar does  
now. Really there is nothing in the free  
silver scheme for any one except the  
debtors who want to pay their creditors  
less than they owe them. The more the  
people examine it the more clearly will  
they see that this is so.

Concerning the voices of Melba and  
Nordica, critics may differ; but as a  
"grand stand" player, there is no question  
that Nordica is head and shoulders the  
taller.

Rais and crochets agree that one free  
hunk of Baum's Electric Paste is just  
what the doctor ordered.

One day I wandered where the salt sea tide  
backward had drawn its wave,  
And found a spring of sweet as are billows  
To wild flowers gave.

Freshly it sparkled in the sun's bright look,  
And mid its pulses strayed  
As it flowed to join a happy brook  
In some green glade.

But soon the heavy sea's restless swell  
Came rolling in once more,  
Sprung its bitter o'er the clear, sweet well  
And ebbed and flowed.

Like a fair star thick buried in a cloud  
I found it back to day,  
The well, enveloped in a deep, watery shroud,  
Sank to its tomb.

And there unchanged, no faint in all its sweet,  
Still, as it thought some happy brook to meet,  
The well flowed on.

White waves of bitterness rolled o'er its head,  
Within its sleep, and quiet fancies led,  
As in a sleep.

Happy, thought I, that which can draw its life  
From the nether springs—  
Safe 'neath the pressure, tranquil 'mid the  
Of surface things.

—John Kerr.

## "The Well Flowed On."

One day I wandered where the salt sea tide  
backward had drawn its wave,  
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—John Kerr.

## GRACE CHURCH PETITION.

Bishop White Will Look Over the  
Field For Himself.

Episcopallians have settled to the convic-  
tion that neither petition, one asking for  
the removal and one for the retention of  
the Rev. Mr. Sargent at Grace cathedral,  
will be considered by Bishop White. Prob-  
ably they will not be presented. The  
Bishop has indicated that all participants  
in the petitioning should be required to  
acquire knowledge of the situation  
from his own observations and without  
prejudice.

The Rev. Mr. Carstensen and Messrs. S.  
A. Haines, T. C. Moore, F. L. Bingham  
and W. F. Still, of St. Paul's church, and  
Messrs. A. M. Mott and W. H. Arch-  
deacon, of Christ church, left to-day for  
Evansville, where a State Council of the  
Brotherhood of St. Andrews will meet to-  
morrow. Bishop White will preside.

Bishop White has been in northern Indi-  
ana. He says he has met with the most  
cordial attentions everywhere.

BOTH INOPERATIVE.

Two Legislative Amendments Each  
Designated As No. 1.

The last Legislature adopted resolutions  
for two constitutional amendments, one  
for voting by machinery and the other  
for additional Supreme Court judges.  
Each amendment was designated as No. 1,  
and designated as No. 1 to be voted for,  
and attorneys say that on this account both  
will be inoperative. An attorney who  
was at the State House discussing the subject  
said he would like to know if the Legis-  
lature did anything right.

MINISTER HAZELTON'S CASE.

His Friends Do Not Believe the  
Charges Made Against Him.

New York, May 17.—H. B. Smalley, of  
Vermont, who is Minister Hazelton's  
friend, has written to-day to the  
Venezuelan envoy in having with the ad-  
ministration, owing to Admiral Meade's  
charges, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.  
Mr. Smalley says that he has known Mr.  
Hazelton for twenty years, and he knows  
him to be a man of high character, and  
that he is not a man who would be in the  
habit of making charges against his friends.  
He is now on his way















